

ON INTERPOLATION AND SAMPLING IN HILBERT SPACES OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we give new proofs of some theorems due to Seip, Seip-Wallstén and Lyubarskii-Seip on sequences of interpolation and sampling for spaces of analytic functions that are square integrable with respect to certain weights. The results are also given in a somewhat more general setting.

1. INTRODUCTION

In a series of recent papers Seip [S], Seip-Wallstén [S-W] and Lyubarskii-Seip [L-S] have studied sets of interpolation and sampling for various spaces of analytic functions of one variable. Part of these results concern Hilbert spaces of functions that are square integrable against certain weights, and another, closely related part deals with similar spaces with uniform norms. The methods used in the cited papers are based on classical-type but intricate constructions of one-variable nature that to some extent go back to Beurling [B].

In [O] Ohsawa has suggested the use of L^2 -techniques for $\bar{\partial}$ to prove results of the above type. In particular, Ohsawa gives a proof of the sufficiency part of the theorem of Seip-Wallstén concerning interpolation in the space of entire functions in \mathbb{C} satisfying

$$\int |f|^2 e^{-|z|^2} < \infty.$$

As in the approach initiated by Bombieri, Hörmander and Skoda (see [H]), the main difficulty in such a proof is the construction of a (pluri)-subharmonic function with prescribed singularities at the points where one wishes to interpolate. For this Ohsawa uses part of the constructions of Seip-Wallstén, ultimately going back to Beurling, and he poses as a problem to give a more elementary proof. One purpose of this note is to show how that can be done. As it turns out, the method we use also works for more general weights and therefore also implies the sufficiency part of the theorem by Lyubarskii-Seip. Furthermore, we shall show how the positive direction of the sampling theorem can be obtained in a similar manner, and we shall also permit somewhat more general growth conditions than Lyubarskii-Seip (see Theorem 2).

In [O] Ohsawa also gives a new proof of the theorem of Seip about interpolation in Bergman spaces of the disk. This part of Ohsawa's work contains two essential ingredients. The first one is, as in the case of entire space, the construction of a subharmonic function

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with prescribed singularities. In [O] no details of this construction is given, so in section 3 of this paper we shall show how the construction in entire space can be adapted to the disk case. For this we use a so called invariant convolution in the disk, introduced by Ulrich [U]. The other ingredient in Ohsawa's proof is a generalized version of Hörmander's L^2 -estimates for $\bar{\partial}$, inspired by a theorem of Donnelly and Fefferman [D-F]. Ohsawa deduces this L^2 -estimate from a more general version involving vector bundles over Kähler manifolds. Since this terminology probably is not so well known among specialists in one complex variable, we shall also take this opportunity to give a direct proof for the disk (see also [Be1] for a related argument). In section 3 we shall also prove the positive part of the sampling theorem, and show that both the interpolation and the sampling theorems of Seip [S2] hold for more general weights.

The theorems of Seip et al also concern spaces that are defined by other norms than L^2 , notably uniform norms. In section 4 we show that the methods of this paper also give results of this type, even in our somewhat more general setting. The general lines of the proofs are the same as in the L^2 case, with the difference that the L^2 -estimates of Hörmander have to be replaced by similar estimates in uniform norms from [Be2] and [Be3].

One comment is in order. The results of Seip et al are attractive partly because they are so precise and give necessary and sufficient conditions for interpolation and sampling. This paper gives different proofs of the positive directions of these theorems, but we have no new ideas about proofs of the converse directions. In particular, we do not know if the conditions in Theorem 2 and 4 are also necessary for sampling and interpolation, although this seems likely, and perhaps can be proved along the lines of Beurling [B], and Seip [S], [S2].

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2. INTERPOLATION AND SAMPLING IN \mathbb{C} .

Let ϕ be a subharmonic function in \mathbb{C} , and let F_ϕ^2 be defined by

$$F_\phi^2 = \{h \in H(\mathbb{C}); \|f\|_\phi^2 =: \int |f|^2 e^{-\phi} < \infty\}.$$

By definition, a sequence $\Gamma = \{z_j\} \subset \mathbb{C}$ is *sampling* for F_ϕ^2 if there are constants A and B such that for any $h \in F_\phi^2$

$$A\|h\|_\phi^2 \leq \sum |h(z_j)|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \leq B\|h\|_\phi^2.$$

The sequence Γ is called *interpolating* if for any sequence $\{c_j\}$ such that

$$\sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} < \infty$$

we can find an $h \in F_\phi^2$ such that $h(z_j) = c_j$. Introducing the notation l_ϕ^2 for the space of space of all sequences $\xi = \{c_j\}$ such that $\|\xi\|^2 = \sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} < \infty$ we see that Γ is

interpolating iff the natural restriction map from F_ϕ^2 to l_ϕ^2 is surjective, and sampling iff it is bounded and injective, with closed range.

In [S] is defined the notion of upper and lower density of a sequence in the following way:

$$D^+(\Gamma) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{C}} n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r)) / \pi r^2$$

and

$$D^-(\Gamma) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{z \in \mathbb{C}} n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r)) / \pi r^2.$$

(If E is a set $n(E)$ denotes the number of elements in E .) Finally a sequence is called uniformly separated if the infimum of the distances between distinct points is strictly positive. The main results of Seip [S] and Seip-Wallstén [S-W] are as follows.

Theorem A. *A sequence Γ is interpolating for F_ϕ^2 with $\phi = \alpha|z|^2$ if and only if it is uniformly separated and*

$$D^+(\Gamma) < \alpha/\pi.$$

Theorem B. *A sequence Γ is sampling for F_ϕ^2 with $\phi = \alpha|z|^2$ if and only if it can be written as a finite union of uniformly separated sequences and moreover contains a uniformly separated subsequence Γ' satisfying*

$$D^-(\Gamma') > \alpha/\pi.$$

In Lyubarskii-Seip [L-S], an analogous notion of density depending on an angle is introduced and shown to characterize interpolating and sampling sequences for F_ϕ^2 when ϕ is subharmonic, of class C^2 and positively homogenous of degree 2 (i.e. $\phi(tz) = t^2\phi(z)$ for $t > 0$).

Unwinding the definitions of D^+ and D^- we see that $D^+ < \gamma$ if and only if for some $\delta > 0$ and all sufficiently large r and all z it holds that

$$(1) \quad n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r)) / \pi r^2 < \gamma - \delta,$$

and that $D^- > \gamma$ if and only if for some $\delta > 0$ and all sufficiently large r and all z it holds that

$$(2) \quad n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r)) / \pi r^2 > \gamma + \delta.$$

It is not hard to see that both these conditions are equivalent to saying that (1) and (2) hold for *some* large r . For a general subharmonic function ϕ we now define a similar notion. Here, as well as in the rest of this paper we let the Laplace operator Δ be defined as $\Delta = \partial^2 / \partial z \partial \bar{z}$, a convention which differs from the standard one by a factor 4.

Definition. *The sequence Γ is dense with respect to $\Delta\phi$ if for some $r < \infty$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that*

$$n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r)) / r^2 > \Delta\phi(z) + \delta$$

for all z .

Γ is thin with respect to $\Delta\phi$ if for some $r < \infty$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that

$$n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r)) / r^2 < \Delta\phi(z) - \delta$$

for all z

We are now ready to formulate the first version of our main result.

Theorem 1. *Suppose ϕ is subharmonic in \mathbb{C} and that $\Delta\phi$ is uniformly bounded. Then a uniformly separated sequence Γ is*

- (a) *interpolating for F_ϕ^2 if Γ is thin with respect to $\Delta\phi$,*
- and*
- (b) *sampling for F_ϕ^2 if Γ is dense with respect to $\Delta\phi$.*

In the light of what we just said it is clear that when $\phi = \alpha|z|^2$ this is just a rephrasing of the sufficiency part of the theorem of Seip-Wallstén. Moreover, one can check that when ϕ is positively homogenous of degree 2 we get the result of Lyubarskii-Seip (note that such a function always has a uniformly bounded laplacian if it is of class C^2).

Theorem 1 has as a consequence the following, perhaps more natural, theorem .

Theorem 2. *Suppose ϕ is subharmonic in \mathbb{C} and that $\Delta\phi$ is uniformly bounded. Then a uniformly separated sequence Γ is*

- (a) *interpolating for F_ϕ^2 if for some $r < \infty$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that*

$$n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r))/r^2 < \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_{|\zeta - z| < r} \Delta\phi(\zeta) - \delta$$

for all z and

- (b) *sampling for F_ϕ^2 if for some $r < \infty$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that*

$$n(\Gamma \cap \Delta(z, r))/r^2 > \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_{|\zeta - z| < r} \Delta\phi(\zeta) + \delta$$

for all z .

Assume that the condition in Theorem 2a (or b) holds for a certain value of r . Let

$$\chi_r = \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \chi_{\Delta(0, r)}$$

and

$$\phi_r = \phi * \chi_r,$$

be the averages of ϕ over disks with radius r . ϕ_r is again subharmonic, and the conditions mean precisely that Γ is thin (or dense) with respect to $\Delta\phi_r$. From Theorem 1 we conclude that Γ is interpolating (sampling) for $F_{\phi_r}^2$. But it is easily seen that, if the Laplacian of ϕ is uniformly bounded, then $\phi - \phi_r = O(r^2)$. Since r is a fixed number, this proves Theorem 2, given Theorem 1.

To prepare for the proof of Theorem 1 let $\nu = \sum \delta_{z_j}$ be the measure consisting of a pointmass at each point in our sequence, which we assume from now on is uniformly separated. Let $E = 1/\pi \log |z|^2$ be the fundamental solution of the Laplace operator (with our convention $\Delta E = \delta_0$). We now define an auxiliary function

$$v = (\nu - \nu * \chi_r) * E.$$

This function is certainly well defined if Γ is finite. Notice that the value of v at z then depends only on the points in Γ with $|z_j - z| < r$, since for the other points the two terms in the definition of v cancel by the mean value property for harmonic functions. Therefore

we can define v for arbitrary sequences by a limiting procedure. An alternative way to define v is to first let

$$u_r = (\chi_r - \delta_0) * E.$$

This function satisfies (and of course is characterized by) the properties

$$\Delta u_r = 1/\pi r^2 - \delta_0$$

in $|z| < r$, and

$$u_r = \partial u_r / \partial n = 0$$

on $|z| = r$. Moreover $u_r = 0$ in $|z| > r$. Explicitly, u_r is given by

$$u_r = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{|z|^2}{r^2} - 1 + \log \left(\frac{r^2}{|z|^2} \right) \right)$$

if $|z| < r$ and $u_r = 0$ otherwise.

In particular u_r has compact support so we can define v by

$$v = -u_r * \nu.$$

Since E is subharmonic it follows from the submeanvalue property that $u_r \geq 0$ so we always have $v \leq 0$. Of course it holds that

$$\Delta v = \nu - \nu * \chi_r.$$

Assume now that Γ is thin with respect to $\Delta\phi$. This means precisely that for some large enough r and some positive δ

$$\pi\nu * \chi_r < \Delta\phi - \delta.$$

Let

$$\psi = \pi v + \phi.$$

Then

$$\Delta\psi \geq \pi\nu + \delta \geq \delta.$$

ψ satisfies the estimates

$$(i) \quad \psi \leq \phi \quad \text{in } \mathbb{C}$$

and

$$(ii) \quad |\psi - \log |z - z_j|^2 - \phi| \leq C_r$$

in $|z - z_j| < \epsilon_0$, if ϵ_0 is chosen so that $|z_j - z_k| > 2\epsilon_0$ for $j \neq k$. (ii) just says that

$$|\pi v - \log |z - z_j|^2| \leq C_r$$

which is clear since $v = -u_r * \nu$ in view of our explicit formula for u_r .

The proof of Theorem 1 now follows standard lines. Let $\{c_j\}$ be a sequence of values such that

$$\sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \leq A < \infty.$$

The first step in the construction of an interpolating function is to interpolate locally near each point in the sequence $\{z_j\}$. For each j we apply the Riesz decomposition formula in a disk Δ_j of radius ϵ_0 and center z_j . Write

$$\phi = h_j + G[\Delta\phi]$$

where h_j is harmonic and $G[\Delta\phi]$ is a Green potential. Write $h_j = 2\Re H_j$, where H_j is holomorphic. Let $G_j = H_j - H_j(z_j)$. Then G_j is a holomorphic function satisfying $G_j(z_j) = 0$ and

$$|\phi - \phi(z_j) - 2\Re G_j| \leq C$$

in Δ_j . This means that

$$f_j = c_j e^{G_j}$$

solves

$$f_j(z_j) = c_j$$

and

$$|f_j|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)}$$

in Δ_j . We next combine the f_j 's using a partition of unity.

Let $g \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{C})$ be such that $g = 1$ for $|z| < \epsilon_0/2$, $g = 0$ for $|z| > \epsilon_0$ and $|\partial g| \leq C_{\epsilon_0}$. Put

$$f(z) = \sum g(z - z_j) f_j.$$

Then $f(z_j) = c_j$ so f interpolates the right values. Finally we shall modify f to get a holomorphic interpolating function by solving a $\bar{\partial}$ -equation. Note first that

$$|\bar{\partial} f|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C \sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} |\bar{\partial} g(z - z_j)|^2.$$

We then apply Hörmanders $\bar{\partial}$ -theorem [H], which implies that we can find a solution U to $\bar{\partial} U = \bar{\partial} f$ satisfying

$$\int |U|^2 e^{-\psi} \leq \int |\bar{\partial} f|^2 \frac{e^{-\psi}}{\Delta\psi}.$$

Since $\Delta\psi \geq \delta$ and $\bar{\partial} f$ vanishes when $z \in \Delta(z_j, \epsilon_0/2)$ for some z_j the right hand side is dominated by some constant times

$$\int |\bar{\partial} f|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C' \sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} |\bar{\partial} g(z - z_j)|^2 \leq C'' A.$$

Consequently

$$\int |U|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq \int |U|^2 e^{-\psi} \leq C'' A.$$

Moreover $U(z_j) = 0$ for each z_j since $e^{-\psi} \sim 1/|z - z_j|^2$ near z_j . Let

$$h = f - U.$$

Then $h(z_j) = c_j$, and $\int |h|^2 e^{-\phi} < \infty$ since both f and U satisfy this estimate. The proof of Theorem 1 a is therefore complete.

We now turn to the sampling part of Theorem 1. For a moment, let ν be an arbitrary positive measure on \mathbb{C} . Assume $\nu * \chi_r \leq C$ and that

$$\pi \nu * \chi_r > \Delta \phi + \delta$$

which is the analog of the density condition for general measures. Put

$$v = (\nu - \nu * \chi_r) * E$$

and

$$\psi = (\pi v + \phi).$$

As before $\psi \leq \phi$ but this time we have

$$\Delta \psi \leq \nu - \delta.$$

Let $h \in F_\psi^2$, and let $U = |h|^2 e^{-\psi}$. Since

$$\Delta \log U \geq -\Delta \psi$$

it follows that

$$\Delta U \geq -U \Delta \psi.$$

Moreover, $U \in L^1(\mathbb{C})$. Let g be a cut-off function such that $g \geq 0$, $g = 1$ for $|z| < 1$ and $g = 0$ for $|z| > 2$. Then

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int g(z/R) \Delta U = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int 1/R^2 (\Delta g)(z/R) U = 0.$$

By the differential inequality for U

$$\int U \Delta \psi \geq 0$$

so it follows that

$$(3) \quad \delta \int |h|^2 e^{-\psi} \leq \int |h|^2 e^{-\psi} d\nu.$$

This is already an inequality of sampling type. We would like to choose as before $\nu = \sum \delta_j$ but we cannot do that directly since ψ would then be identically equal to $-\infty$ on the support of ν , so the inequality would be of no value.

Instead we shall take ν to be a smoothed version of a sum of Dirac measures. Let Γ be a sequence which is dense with respect to $\Delta\phi$. Let ν be defined as

$$\nu = t \sum \frac{1}{\pi\epsilon^2} \chi_{\Delta(0,\epsilon)}(z - z_j)$$

where $0 < t < 1$ (we make no distinction between an absolutely continuous measure and its density with respect to Lebesgue measure). Since Γ is dense we can choose t so close to 1 that

$$\pi\nu * \chi_r > \Delta\phi + \delta/2,$$

for some large r . Then $\psi = \pi\nu + \phi$ will satisfy the estimates

$$(i') \quad \phi - C_\epsilon \leq \psi \leq \phi$$

and

$$(ii') \quad |\psi - t \log \epsilon^2 - \phi| \leq C$$

in $|z - z_j| \leq \epsilon$.

Take $h \in F_\phi^2$. Then $h \in F_\psi^2$ so (3) holds. This in conjunction with (i') and (ii') gives

$$(4) \quad \delta/2 \int |h|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C \sum \frac{\epsilon^{-2t}}{\epsilon^2} \int_{|z-z_j|<\epsilon} |h|^2 e^{-\phi}.$$

Now we have to use that h is holomorphic (so far we have used only that $\log |h|^2$ is subharmonic.) Fix j for the moment and write

$$(5) \quad \int_{|z-z_j|<\epsilon} |h|^2 e^{-\phi} = \int_{|z-z_j|<\epsilon} |he^{-G_j}|^2 e^{-\phi} e^{2\Re G_j} \sim \int_{|z-z_j|<\epsilon} |g_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)},$$

where $g_j = he^{-G_j}$ is holomorphic in $|z - z_j| < 1$ and $g_j(z_j) = h(z_j)$. Clearly

$$\frac{1}{\pi\epsilon^2} \int_{|z-z_j|<\epsilon} |g_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \leq 2|h(z_j)|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} + C\epsilon^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \sup_{|z-z_j|<\epsilon} |g_j'|^2.$$

But, by Cauchy's estimate

$$\sup_{|z-z_j|<\epsilon} |g_j'|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \leq C \int_{|z-z_j|<1} |g_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \sim \int_{|z-z_j|<1} |h|^2 e^{-\phi}.$$

Summing over j we find

$$\delta/2 \int |h|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C\epsilon^{-2t} \sum |h(z_j)|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} + C\epsilon^{2-2t} \int_{\mathbb{C}} |h|^2 e^{-\phi}.$$

Choosing ϵ small enough we can absorb the second term on the right in the left hand side. This proves that Γ satisfies the left of the inequalities in the sampling condition. The other inequality is trivial since we have assumed that Γ is separated, so Theorem 1b is now completely proved.

3. INTERPOLATION AND SAMPLING IN \mathbb{D} .

Let ϕ be a subharmonic function in \mathbb{D} , and let $F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ be defined by

$$F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D}) = \{h \in H(\mathbb{D}); \|f\|_\phi^2 =: \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z|^2} < \infty\}.$$

A sequence $\Gamma = \{z_j\} \subset \mathbb{D}$ is *sampling* for F_ϕ^2 if there are constants A and B such that for any $h \in F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$

$$A\|h\|_\phi^2 \leq \sum |h(z_j)|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2) \leq B\|h\|_\phi^2.$$

The sequence Γ is called *interpolating* if for any sequence $\{c_j\}$ such that

$$\sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2) < \infty$$

we can find an $h \in F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ such that $h(z_j) = c_j$.

A sequence Γ is called *uniformly discrete* or *separated* if

$$\inf_{j \neq k} \rho(z_j, z_k) > 0,$$

where ρ is the pseudo-hyperbolic distance in \mathbb{D} ,

$$\rho(z, \zeta) = \left| \frac{z - \zeta}{1 - \bar{z}\zeta} \right|.$$

Following [S2] we shall define the notion of upper and lower density of a uniformly separated sequence in \mathbb{D} . Notice however that our definition differs from the one in [S2] by a factor of two.

$$D^+(\Gamma) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \sup_{\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})} \frac{\sum_{\substack{z_n \in \varphi(\Gamma) \\ 1/2 < |z_n| < r}} \log \frac{1}{|z_n|^2}}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$$

and

$$D^-(\Gamma) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} \inf_{\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})} \frac{\sum_{\substack{z_n \in \varphi(\Gamma) \\ 1/2 < |z_n| < r}} \log \frac{1}{|z_n|^2}}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$$

The main results of [S2] concerning weighted Bergman spaces in the disk are the following

Theorem C. *A sequence Γ is interpolating for $F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ with $\phi = \alpha \log 1/(1 - |z|^2)$ if and only if it is uniformly separated and*

$$D^+(\Gamma) < \alpha.$$

Theorem D. *A sequence Γ is sampling for $F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ with $\phi = \alpha \log 1/(1-|z|^2)$ if and only if it can be written as a finite union of uniformly separated sequences and moreover contains a uniformly separated subsequence Γ' satisfying*

$$D^-(\Gamma') > \alpha.$$

Let us first reformulate the hypothesis of these theorems. In order to do so we recall the definition (cf [U], [St]) of the invariant convolution of two functions f, g :

$$(f \star g)(z) = \int_{\mathbb{D}} g(\varphi_z(\zeta)) f(\zeta) d\lambda(\zeta),$$

where $\varphi_z(\zeta) = \frac{z - \zeta}{1 - \bar{z}\zeta}$ and $d\lambda(\zeta)$ is the invariant measure, i.e. $d\lambda(z) = dm(z)/\pi(1-|z|^2)^2$.

Similarly, if μ is measure on the disk and g is a function, we define

$$(\mu \star g)(z) = \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{g(\varphi_z(\zeta))}{\pi(1-|\zeta|^2)^2} d\mu(\zeta).$$

We will need the following easy properties of the invariant convolution. If f, g, h are measurable functions on the disk, and moreover h is radial, then

$$(f \star g) = (g \star f) \quad \text{and} \quad (f \star h) \star g = f \star (h \star g).$$

The first property is just a change of variables and the second holds since $h(\phi_z(\zeta)) = h(|\phi_z(\zeta)|) = h(\phi_\zeta(z))$.

For any $1/2 < r < 1$, we define

$$\xi_r(\zeta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |\zeta| < 1/2 \\ \frac{\log \frac{1}{|\zeta|^2}}{c_r} & \text{if } 1/2 < |\zeta| < r \\ 0 & \text{if } r < |\zeta|, \end{cases}$$

where c_r is chosen in such a way that $\|\xi_r\|_{L^1(d\lambda)} = 1$. Observe that $c_r/\log \frac{1}{1-r} \rightarrow 1$ as $r \rightarrow 1$, thus $D^+(\Gamma) < \gamma$ if and only if there exists some $\delta > 0$ such that for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and for all $r < 1$ large enough it holds

$$(\nu \star \xi_r)(z) < \gamma - \delta,$$

where $\nu(z) = \pi \sum_{z_i \in \Gamma} (1 - |z_i|^2)^2 \delta_{z_i}(z)$. Analogously, $D^-(\Gamma) > \gamma$ if and only if there exists some $\delta > 0$ such that for all $r < 1$ large enough it holds

$$(\nu \star \xi_r)(z) > \gamma + \delta,$$

We will define now a corresponding notion for arbitrary subharmonic functions. We define the invariant Laplace operator $\tilde{\Delta}$ as $\tilde{\Delta} = (1 - |z|^2)^2 \partial^2 / \partial z \partial \bar{z}$.

Definition. The sequence Γ is dense with respect to $\tilde{\Delta}\phi$ if for some $r < 1$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that

$$(\nu \star \xi_r)(z) > \tilde{\Delta}\phi(z) + \delta$$

for all z .

Γ is thin with respect to $\tilde{\Delta}\phi$ if for some $r < 1$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that

$$(\nu \star \xi_r)(z) < \tilde{\Delta}\phi(z) - \delta$$

for all z , where as before $\nu(z) = \pi \sum_{z_i \in \Gamma} (1 - |z_i|^2)^2 \delta_{z_i}(z)$

Then the following theorem holds.

Theorem 3. Suppose ϕ is subharmonic in \mathbb{D} and of class C^2 . Suppose that $\tilde{\Delta}\phi$ is uniformly bounded. Then a uniformly separated sequence Γ is

- (a) interpolating for $F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ if Γ is thin with respect to $\tilde{\Delta}\phi$,
- and
- (b) sampling for $F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ if Γ is dense with respect to $\tilde{\Delta}\phi$.

Just as in section 2, this theorem implies

Theorem 4. Suppose ϕ is subharmonic in \mathbb{D} and of class C^2 . Suppose that $\tilde{\Delta}\phi$ is uniformly bounded. Then a uniformly separated sequence Γ is

- (a) interpolating for $F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ if for some $r < 1$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that

$$\nu \star \xi_r(z) < \tilde{\Delta}\phi \star \xi_r(z) - \delta, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{D}$$

- (b) sampling for $F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$ if for some $r < 1$ and $\delta > 0$ it holds that

$$\nu \star \xi_r(z) > \tilde{\Delta}\phi \star \xi_r(z) + \delta, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

The proof of Theorem 4, follows the same pattern as the proof of Theorem 2. Notice that $\tilde{\Delta}(\phi \star \xi_r) = (\tilde{\Delta}\phi \star \xi_r)$ since $\tilde{\Delta}(\phi(\varphi)) = (\tilde{\Delta}\phi) \circ \varphi$, for any $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$.

We now prove Theorem 3. Let $\nu(z) = \pi \sum_{z_i \in \Gamma} (1 - |z_i|^2)^2 \delta_{z_i}(z)$ and let $E(z) = \log |z|^2$. It follows from the definition of invariant convolution that $\tilde{\Delta}(\mu \star E) = \mu$ for any measure μ provided that $\mu \star E$ is well defined.

We will need as before an auxiliary function

$$v = (\nu - \nu \star \xi_r) \star E.$$

Observe that the value of $v(z)$ is determined by the points in Γ such that $\rho(z, z_j) < r$, since $(f \star \xi_r) = f$ when f is harmonic. Moreover, since ξ_r is radial, we have that

$$v = \nu \star E - (\nu \star E) \star \xi_r \leq 0.$$

That follows from the fact that $\nu \star E$ is subharmonic and ξ_r is radial with $\|\xi_r\|_{L^1(d\lambda)} = 1$. Now define

$$\psi = \phi + v.$$

Since $v \leq 0$, we have $\psi(z) \leq \phi(z)$. Moreover, it follows from the definition that

$$\left| v - \log \left| \frac{z - z_j}{1 - z\bar{z}_j} \right|^2 \right| \leq C_r$$

for all z such that $\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon_0$, if ε_0 is chosen so that $\rho(z_j, z_k) > 2\varepsilon_0$ for all $j \neq k$. We are ready to solve the interpolation problem now. Let $\{c_j\}$ be a sequence such that

$$\sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2) < +\infty.$$

For each j let G_j be an holomorphic function such that $G_j(z_j) = 0$ and

$$|\phi(z) - \phi(z_j) - 2\Re G_j| \leq C,$$

if $\rho(z, z_j) \leq 2\varepsilon_0$. Such a function G_j exists since $\tilde{\Delta}\phi$ is uniformly bounded. To see this, we can first apply an automorphism of the disk sending z_j to 0, and then the same proof as in section 2 works. Take $g \in C_c^\infty$ such that $g = 1$ for $|z| < \varepsilon_0/2$, $g = 0$ for $|z| > \varepsilon_0$ and $|\partial g| \leq C_{\varepsilon_0}$. Set

$$f(z) = \sum c_j g(\varphi_{z_j}(z)) e^{G_j}.$$

This function interpolates the values c_j in the points z_j , and moreover

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |f|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z|^2} dm(z) \leq C \sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2).$$

We finally have to modify the function to get an holomorphic function. We need the following variant, due to Ohsawa, of Hörmander's theorem.

Theorem E (Ohsawa). *Let ψ be any subharmonic function in the disk such that $\tilde{\Delta}\psi > \delta > 0$. Then there is a solution U to the equation $\bar{\partial}U = g$ such that*

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |U|^2 \frac{e^{-\psi}}{1 - |z|^2} dm(z) \leq C_\delta \int_{\mathbb{D}} |g|^2 e^{-\psi} (1 - |z|^2) dm(z).$$

If the sequence z_j satisfies the hypothesis in Theorem 4 (a)

$$\tilde{\Delta}\psi = \tilde{\Delta}\phi + \nu - \nu \star \xi_r > \delta.$$

Thus, by the above $\bar{\partial}$ -theorem, there is a solution to $\bar{\partial}U = \bar{\partial}f$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |U|^2 \frac{e^{-\psi}}{1 - |z|^2} \leq C \int_{\mathbb{D}} |\bar{\partial}f|^2 e^{-\psi} (1 - |z|^2).$$

Since $\bar{\partial}f$ vanishes when $\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon_0$ it follows that

$$|\bar{\partial}f|^2 e^{-\psi} \leq C |\bar{\partial}f|^2 e^{-\phi},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{\partial}f|^2 e^{-\phi} &\leq C \sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi+2\Re G_j} |\partial g(\varphi_{z_j}(z))|^2 |\varphi'_{z_j}|^2 \leq \\ &\leq C \sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} |\partial g(\varphi_{z_j}(z))|^2 \frac{1}{(1-|z_j|^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, since

$$m(\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon_0) \leq C_{\varepsilon_0} (1 - |z_j|^2)^2,$$

we find

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |U|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1-|z|^2} \leq \int_{\mathbb{D}} |U|^2 \frac{e^{-\psi}}{1-|z|^2} \leq C \sum |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1-|z_j|^2) < +\infty.$$

Moreover $U(z_j) = 0$ since $e^{-\psi} \sim \left| \frac{1-z\bar{z}_j}{z-z_j} \right|^2$ near z_j . If we then take

$$h = f - U,$$

we get that $h(z_j) = c_j$, $h \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1-|z|^2} < +\infty.$$

Hence the interpolation part of theorem 3 is proved.

To prove the sampling part, consider the function

$$\nu_\varepsilon = \frac{t}{\pi\varepsilon^2} \left(\pi \sum (1-|z_i|^2)^2 \delta_{z_i} \star \chi_{\Delta(0,\varepsilon)} \right) = \frac{t}{\pi\varepsilon^2} (\nu \star \chi_{\Delta(0,\varepsilon)}).$$

We can choose r and t close enough to one and ε small enough so that

$$\nu_\varepsilon \star \xi_r > \tilde{\Delta}\phi + \delta/2.$$

Then consider the functions

$$v = (\nu_\varepsilon - \nu_\varepsilon \star \xi_r) \star \log |z|^2$$

and

$$\psi = \phi + v.$$

The hypothesis on ν from Theorem 4 (b) gives that

$$\tilde{\Delta}\psi \leq \nu_\varepsilon - \delta/2,$$

and moreover it holds that

$$\psi \leq \phi.$$

Furthermore

$$(6) \quad -C_\varepsilon \leq v \leq 0,$$

and one may also verify that

$$(7) \quad |v - t \log \varepsilon^2| \leq C,$$

for any z such that $\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon$.

Let $h \in F_\phi^2(\mathbb{D})$, and put $U = |h|^2 e^{-\psi}$. Since $\log |h|$ is subharmonic it follows that

$$\tilde{\Delta} \log U \geq -\tilde{\Delta} \psi,$$

and therefore,

$$\tilde{\Delta} U \geq -U \tilde{\Delta} \psi.$$

Take a family of cut-off functions g_r such that $g_r \geq 0$, $g_r = 1$ if $|z| < r$, $g_r = 0$ if $1 - |z| \leq (1 - r)/2$ and such that $\tilde{\Delta} g_r$ is uniformly bounded by a constant independent of r . Then, by (6), $U \in L^1((1 - |z|^2)d\lambda)$ and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \int_{\mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2) g_r(z) \tilde{\Delta} U d\lambda(z) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \tilde{\Delta} ((1 - |z|^2) g_r(z)) U d\lambda(z) \leq 0.$$

Therefore

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \int_{\mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2) g_r(z) U \tilde{\Delta} \psi d\lambda \geq 0.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{(1 - |z|^2)} dm(z) &\leq \frac{\delta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |h|^2 e^{-\psi} dm(z) \leq \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{D}} |h|^2 e^{-\psi} d\nu_\varepsilon(z). \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account (7), we obtain

$$\frac{\delta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{(1 - |z|^2)} dm(z) \leq C \sum_j \frac{\varepsilon^{-2t}}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z_j|^2} dm(z).$$

Consider holomorphic functions G_j defined for all z such that $\rho(z, z_j) \leq 1/2$ with the properties: $G_j(z_j) = 0$ and

$$|\phi(z) - 2\Re G_j - \phi(z_j)| \leq C$$

for all z such that $\rho(z, z_j) \leq 1/2$. As before, the existence of such functions follows since we have assumed $\tilde{\Delta} \phi$ is bounded. Fix j and call $g_j = h e^{-G_j}$, then

$$\int_{\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z_j|^2} = \int_{\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon} |h e^{-G_j}|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z_j|^2} e^{2\Re G_j} \sim \int_{\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon} |g_j|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi(z_j)}}{1 - |z_j|^2},$$

Clearly, since $m(\{z, \rho(z, z_j) \leq \varepsilon\}) \leq C\varepsilon^2(1 - |z_j|^2)^2$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon} |g_j|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi(z_j)}}{(1 - |z_j|^2)} dm(z) &\leq \\ &\leq C |h(z_j)|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2) + C\varepsilon^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2)^3 \sup_{|z - z_j| < \varepsilon} |g'_j|^2. \end{aligned}$$

But, by Cauchy's estimate

$$(1 - |z_j|^2)^3 \sup_{\rho(z, z_j) < \varepsilon} |g'_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \leq C \int_{\rho(z, z_j) < 1/2} |g_j|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi(z_j)}}{1 - |z_j|^2} \sim \int_{\rho(z, z_j) < 1/2} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z|^2}.$$

Summing over j we find

$$\frac{\delta}{2} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z|^2} \leq C \varepsilon^{-2t} \sum |h(z_j)|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2) + C \varepsilon^{2-2t} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |h|^2 \frac{e^{-\phi}}{1 - |z|^2}.$$

If we take ε small enough, we may absorb the second term on the right in the left hand side, and we obtain the left inequality in the sampling condition. The other inequality is clear since Γ is a separated sequence.

4 THE NON-HILBERT CASE.

The interpolation theorems we have been discussing also have natural analogs in spaces that are not defined by L^2 -norms (see [S1], [S2] and [S-W]). We shall now briefly indicate how the methods of the previous sections can be adapted to uniform norms.

First we treat the case of entire space. Let, as in section 2, ϕ be a subharmonic function with uniformly bounded Laplacian in \mathbb{C} , and put

$$BF_\phi = \{f \in H(\mathbb{C}); \sup |f|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C\}.$$

A subsequence Γ of \mathbb{C} is interpolating for BF_ϕ if for any sequence $\{c_j\}$ such that

$$\sup |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} \leq C$$

there is a function f in BF_ϕ such that $f(z_j) = c_j$.

We then have the following theorem.

Theorem 5. *If Γ is a separated sequence which satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 2 (a), then Γ is interpolating for BF_ϕ .*

To prove this theorem we proceed as with theorem 1. We take

$$v(z) = (\nu - \nu * \chi_r) * E,$$

and let

$$\psi = \phi + v.$$

Then

$$\Delta\psi = \Delta\phi + \nu - \nu * \chi_r \geq \delta + \nu.$$

As in section 2 we first solve the interpolation problem locally. We find functions f_j that are holomorphic in $\Delta_j = \Delta(z_j, \epsilon_0)$ satisfying $f_j(z_j) = c_j$ and

$$|f_j|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)}$$

in Δ_j . Then put

$$f(z) = \sum g(z - z_j) f_j,$$

where g is the same cut-off function as in section 2. Again, we need to solve a $\bar{\partial}$ -equation, but this time we want to estimate the solution in uniform norm. Let

$$\tilde{\psi}(z) = \sup_{|z - \zeta| < \epsilon_0/2} \psi(\zeta).$$

We apply the following theorem from [Be3]

Theorem F. *Let ψ be a (pluri)subharmonic function in \mathbb{C}^n such that $i\partial\bar{\partial}\psi > \delta > 0$. Then if f is a $\bar{\partial}$ -closed $(0,1)$ -form in \mathbb{C}^n and u is the solution to $\bar{\partial}u = f$ which is of minimal norm in $L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, e^{-\psi})$, u satisfies*

$$(*) \quad \sup |u|e^{-\tilde{\psi}/2} \leq C \sup |f|e^{-\psi/2}.$$

This Theorem has as a consequence a more precise statement that we will need. Let h be any harmonic function in \mathbb{C} and write $h = \Re H$ where H is entire. Then $v = ue^{-H/2}$ is the canonical solution to $\bar{\partial}v = e^{-H/2}f$ in $L^2(e^{-\psi+H})$. Applying Theorem F to this situation instead we see that $\tilde{\psi}(z)$ can be replaced by

$$(\widetilde{\psi - h})(z) + h(z),$$

where h is any harmonic function in \mathbb{C} . It is even enough to assume that h is harmonic in $\Delta_z =: \Delta(z, \epsilon_0/2)$, since any such h can be approximated by functions that are globally defined. Choosing h to be the harmonic extension of ψ from $\partial\Delta_z$ to the interior of Δ_z , we see that $\tilde{\psi}(z)$ can be replaced by $\psi(z) - G(z)$ where G is the Green's potential of $\Delta\psi$ over Δ_z . In particular, if the Laplacian of ψ is uniformly bounded, the Green's potential will be bounded, so Theorem F holds with $\tilde{\psi}$ replaced by ψ .

In our case where $\psi = \phi + v$ one sees in a similar way that we can replace $\tilde{\psi}$ by ϕ in (*).

Let us now for a moment suppose that our sequence Γ is finite. Then $\bar{\partial}f$ lies in L^2 so Theorem F applies and we see that the canonical solution to $\bar{\partial}u = \bar{\partial}f$ satisfies

$$\sup |u|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C \sup |\bar{\partial}f|^2 e^{-\psi/2} \leq C \sup |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi}.$$

Moreover the canonical solution also satisfies the L^2 estimate from section 2, so it follows that $u(z_j) = 0$. Letting $h = f - u$ we get an interpolating function in BF_ϕ . Since the norm does not depend on the number of points in the sequence, we can also permit infinite sequences by a normal family argument.

We can also treat the disk case in a similar manner. Let ϕ be subharmonic in the disk, and suppose that the invariant Laplacian of ϕ is uniformly bounded. Put

$$BF_\phi(\mathbb{D}) = \{f \in H(\mathbb{D}); \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |f(z)|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq C\}, \quad .$$

A subsequence Γ of the disk is interpolating for BF_ϕ if for any sequence $\{c_j\}$ such that

$$\sup |c_j|^2 e^{-\phi(z_j)} (1 - |z_j|^2) \leq C$$

there is a function f in BF_ϕ such that $f(z_j) = c_j$. We then have

Theorem 6. *Let Γ be a sequence in the disk which satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 4 (a). Then Γ is interpolating for $BF_\phi(\mathbb{D})$.*

The proof again follows the same pattern as in the L^2 case; the only difference being that we need to replace the L^2 -estimates for $\bar{\partial}$ by uniform estimates. In [Be3] there is also a theorem analogous to Theorem F for the case of the disk (or ball in \mathbb{C}^n) but it requires that $\tilde{\Delta}\phi > 4$. In one dimension one can avoid this restriction by instead appealing to the following theorem from [Be2].

Theorem G. *Let ψ be a subharmonic function and*

$$\eta =: \min((1 - |z|)\Delta\psi, 1/(1 - |z|)).$$

Let f be a function in \mathbb{D} such that

$$\sup \frac{|f|}{\eta} e^{-\psi/2} < +\infty.$$

Let u be the canonical solution to $\bar{\partial}u = f$ in L^2_ψ . Then

$$\sup |u| e^{-\tilde{\psi}/2} \leq C \sup \frac{|f|}{\eta} e^{-\psi/2},$$

where $\tilde{\psi}(z) = \sup_{\rho(z, \zeta) < 1/2} \psi(\zeta)$.

In our construction from section 3 it holds (after subtraction of a harmonic function like in the case of entire space), that $\tilde{\psi} - \phi$ is uniformly bounded, and moreover the corresponding η will be of size $1/(1 - |z|^2)$. Therefore Theorem 6 follows in the same way as Theorem 5.

Finally, it may be worth remarking that since we use the canonical solution of the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation, we can interpolate between L^2 and L^∞ and get similar results in L^p for p between 2 and infinity.

APPENDIX: A PROOF OF THEOREM E

The one dimensional case of Hörmander's theorem that we used in section 2 says that if ϕ is subharmonic in a domain in \mathbb{C} we can solve the equation $\bar{\partial}u = g$ with the estimate

$$(8) \quad \int |u|^2 e^{-\phi} \leq \int \frac{|g|^2}{\Delta\phi} e^{-\phi}$$

in Ω .

That $\bar{\partial}u = g$ in the sense of distributions means that if α is any function in $C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ it holds that

$$\int g \cdot \bar{\alpha} = - \int u \frac{\bar{\partial}\alpha}{\partial z}.$$

Taking the supremum of the norm of the right hand side over all g such that $\int \frac{|g|^2}{\Delta\phi} e^{-\phi} \leq 1$, we get from (8)

$$(9) \quad \int \Delta\phi |\alpha|^2 e^\phi \leq \int \left| \frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial z} \right|^2 e^\phi,$$

for all $\alpha \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$. Conversely (9) implies Hörmander's theorem, and the usual proof consists precisely in establishing (9) using integration by parts.

To prove Theorem E we let $\Omega = \mathbb{D}$ be the unit disk and put as before $\phi_0 = \log 1/(1-|z|^2)$. Put $\phi = \psi + \phi_0$ in (9). The crucial point is that ϕ_0 satisfies

$$(10) \quad \Delta\phi_0 \geq |\partial\phi_0|^2.$$

Substitute $\alpha = \gamma e^{-\phi_0}$ in (9), and assume $\Delta\psi \geq \delta\Delta\phi_0$. Then we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta + 1) \int \Delta\phi_0 |\gamma|^2 e^{\psi-\phi_0} &\leq \int \left| \frac{\partial\gamma}{\partial z} - \gamma \frac{\partial\phi_0}{\partial z} \right|^2 e^{\psi-\phi_0} \leq \\ &\leq (1 + 2/\delta) \int \left| \frac{\partial\gamma}{\partial z} \right|^2 e^{\psi-\phi_0} + (1 + \delta/2) \int |\gamma|^2 \left| \frac{\partial\phi_0}{\partial z} \right|^2 e^{\psi-\phi_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging and using (10) we obtain

$$(\delta/2) \int \Delta\phi_0 |\gamma|^2 e^{\psi-\phi_0} \leq (1 + 2/\delta) \int \left| \frac{\partial\gamma}{\partial z} \right|^2 e^{\psi-\phi_0},$$

or more explicitly

$$\int |\gamma|^2 e^{\psi/(1-|z|^2)} \leq C/\delta^2 \int \left| \frac{\partial\gamma}{\partial z} \right|^2 (1-|z|^2) e^{\psi}.$$

A standard functional analysis argument then shows that for a given g we may find u such that

$$\int g \cdot \bar{\gamma} = - \int u \cdot \overline{\frac{\partial\gamma}{\partial z}}$$

for all $\gamma \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{D})$, and

$$\int |u|^2 \frac{e^{-\psi}}{1-|z|^2} \leq C_\delta \int |g|^2 e^{-\psi} (1-|z|^2).$$

This completes the proof of Theorem E.

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